

BookletChartTM

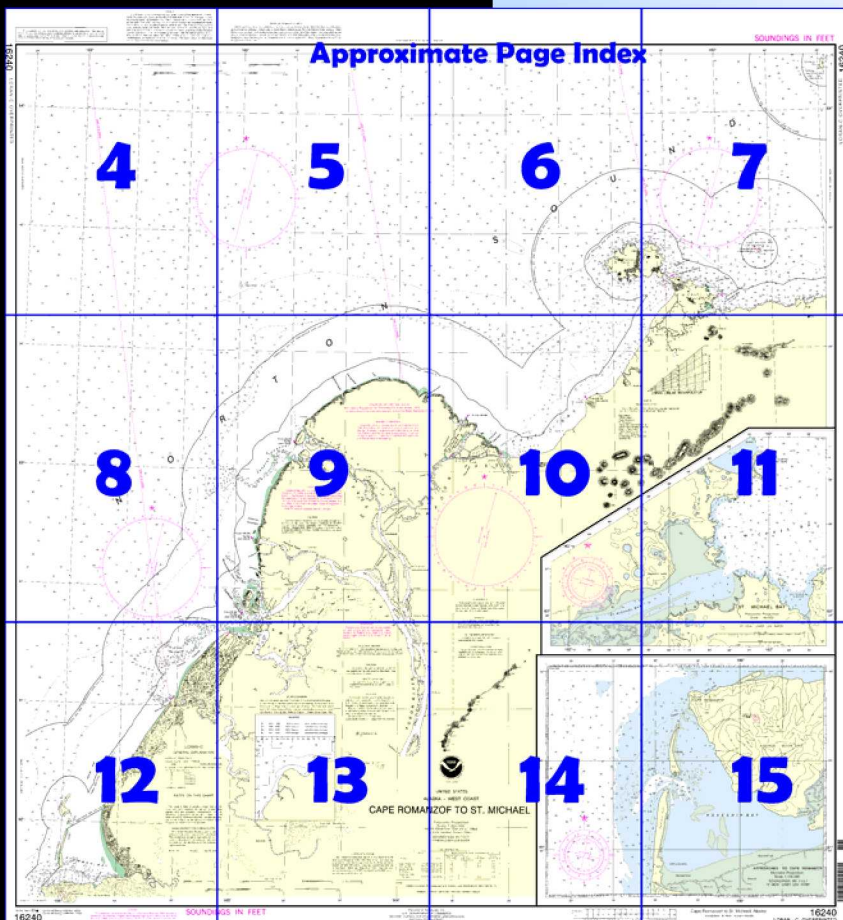
Cape Romanzof to St. Michael

(NOAA Chart 16240)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

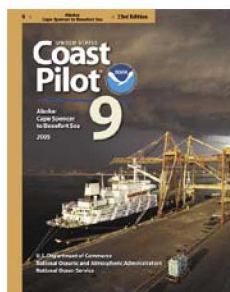
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 8 excerpts]

(499) **Cape Romanzof** (61°48.0'N., 166°06.0'W.), 85 miles N of Nunivak Island, is a bold and prominent headland with cliffs rising abruptly from the water over 1,200 feet along its W face; at the sharp extremity of the cape are remarkable perpendicular shafts of rocks on the side of the cliff. The cape is the W termination of the **Askinuk Mountains**; the highest 2,363 feet is about 5 miles from the cape, and can be seen a considerable distance at

sea. An aero radiobeacon is on the cape.

(503) The S end of **Sand Islands** is 4.5 miles NE of Cape Romanzof. These two islands, **Neragon Island** and **Krekatok Island**, extend in a general N and S direction about 13 miles, including the interval between them. The N island is mostly covered at high water.

(504) The coast trends in an E direction from Cape Romanzof 15 miles to the mouth of **Kun River**, and throughout most of this distance is

bordered by abrupt cliffs and hills gradually diminishing in elevation. (505) **Scammon Bay**, entered between Cape Romanzof and Neragon Island, is very shoal with numerous bars bare at low water. There are two small coves along its S side, **Windy Cove** and **Edmonds Cove**, respectively 1 and 9 miles from Cape Romanzof, but both are quite shoal. **Kongishluk Bay** is the native name for Edmonds Cove. A limited area with depths of 5 fathoms is just S and E of the S end of Neragon Island, and a channel of the same depth leads into it and passes about 2.2 miles N of Cape Romanzof. A narrow channel with a minimum depth of about 1½ fathoms continues through Scammon Bay and into the Kun River. The depths are from 2 to 4 fathoms off Cape Romanzof, but the water shoals quickly NE, so there is little protection except for very light draft boats. A large shoal area with breakers is about halfway between the cape and Neragon Island, and another shoal with less than 2 fathoms is 2.5 miles 338° from the cape. Along the highland forming the S shore of Scammon Bay the water is 1 fathom or less in depth throughout its length, except just inside Cape Romanzof.

(506) The village of **Scammon Bay** is on the S shore at the entrance of Kun River. Radiotelegraph communication is maintained.

(507) The coast is low and marshy from Kun River N to the Yukon Delta. The waters along this stretch are extremely shallow and are navigated only by river boats.

(508) **Black River**, 39 miles NE of Cape Romanzof, is marked by **Black River Entrance Light** (62°20'56"N., 165°21'11"W.), 20 feet (6.1 m) above the water and shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on the E side of the entrance.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Nov. 29/03
Corrected through LNM Nov. 11/03

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

HEIGHTS
Elevation of rocks, bridges, landmarks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the J.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution. Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ◐ (Approximate location)

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Nome, Ak	WXJ-62	162.55 MHz
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Polyconic Projection
Scale 1:300,000
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

LORAN-C
GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY 100kHz.
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9990 99,900 Microseconds

STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators)

MMaster
WSecondary
XSecondary
YSecondary
ZSecondary

EXAMPLE: 9990-X

RATES ON THIS CHART

The Loran-C lines of position overprinted on this chart have been prepared for use with ground wave signals and are presently compensated only for theoretical propagation delays which have not yet been verified by observed data. Mariners are cautioned not to rely entirely on the lattices in inshore waters. Skywave corrections are not provided.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 2.826" southward and 8.646" westward to agree with this chart.

NOTE B
AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Aids to Navigation at the following places are maintained from July 1 to Nov 1 or as otherwise indicated:
Egg Island
Whale Island
Cape Stephens
Pt. Romanof
Yukon River North Entrance
Yukon River Middle Entrance
Kwiguk Pass Entrance
Yukon River South Entrance
Black River Entrance
Kakuktahuk Pass Entrance
Sheldon Pt.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

MAGNETIC VARIATION
Magnetic variation curves are for 2003 derived from 2000 World Magnetic Model and accompanying secular change. If annual change is in same direction as variation it is additive and the variation is increasing. If annual change is opposite in direction to variation it is subtractive and the variation is decreasing.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

NOTE X
The 12 nautical mile territorial sea was established by Presidential Proclamation 5928, December 27, 1988, and is also the outer limit of the U.S. contiguous zone for the application of domestic law. The 3 nautical mile line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained because the proclamation states that it does not alter existing State or Federal law. The 9 nautical mile natural resources boundary off Texas, the Gulf coast of Florida, and Puerto Rico, and the 3 nautical mile line elsewhere remain the inner boundary of the Federal fisheries jurisdiction and limit of states' jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Act (P.L. 83-31; 67 Stat. 29, March 22, 1953). These maritime limits are subject to modification, as represented on future charts. The lines shown on the most recent chart edition take precedence.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1)

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION					
Place		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Name	(Lat/Long)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Cape Romanzof	61°49'N/166°05'W	6.8	5.9	0.7	-3.0
Kwiklak Pass	62°37'N/164°51'W	2.3	1.5	0.1	-3.0
Apoon Mouth	63°03'N/163°23'W	4.0	-	-	-3.0
St. Michael	63°29'N/162°02'W	3.9	-	-	-3.0
Kawanak Pass Entrance	63°02'N/164°28'W	2.7	1.7	0.2	-3.0

(1102)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

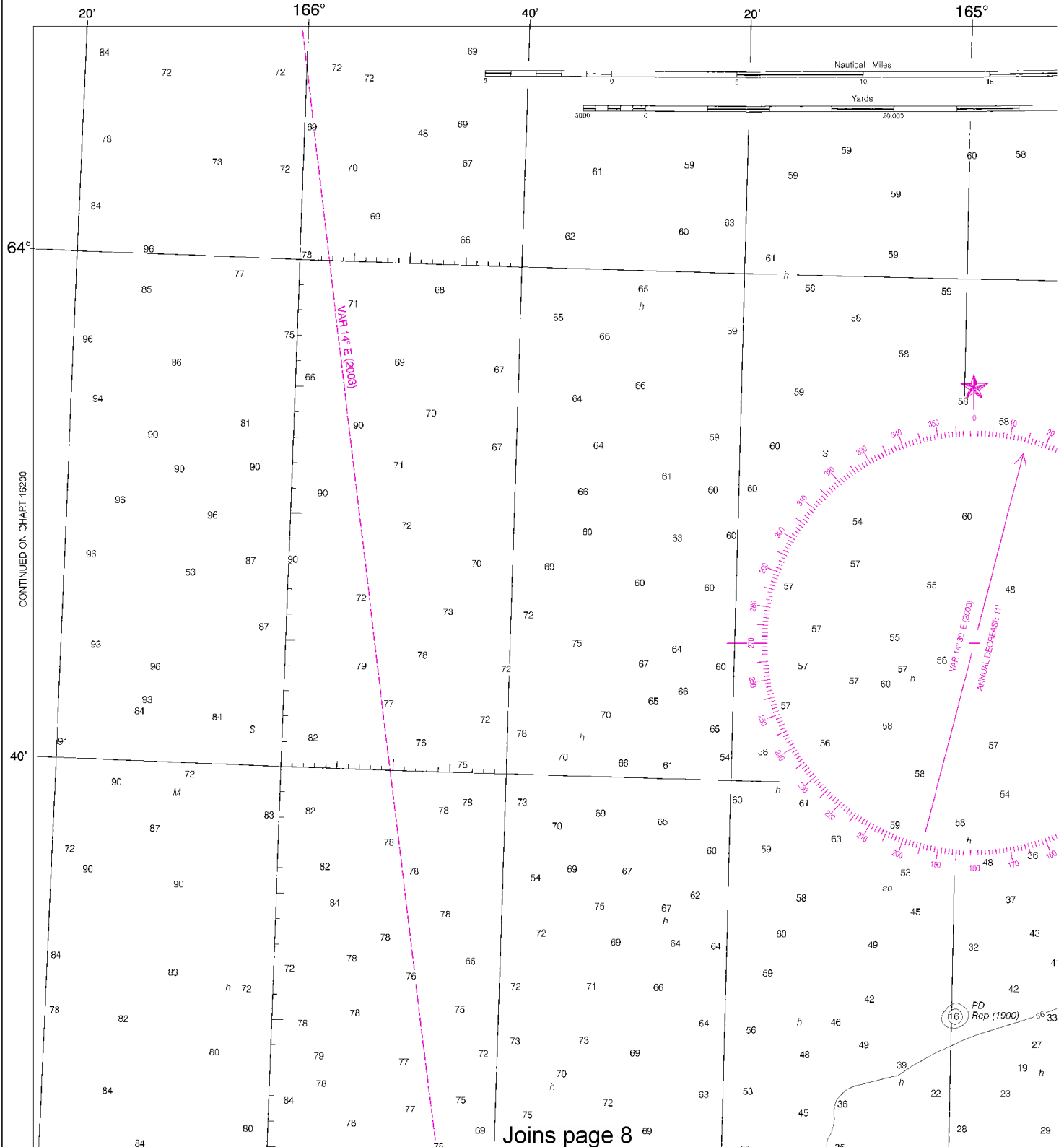
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162240 LORAN-C OVERPRINTED



Joins page 8

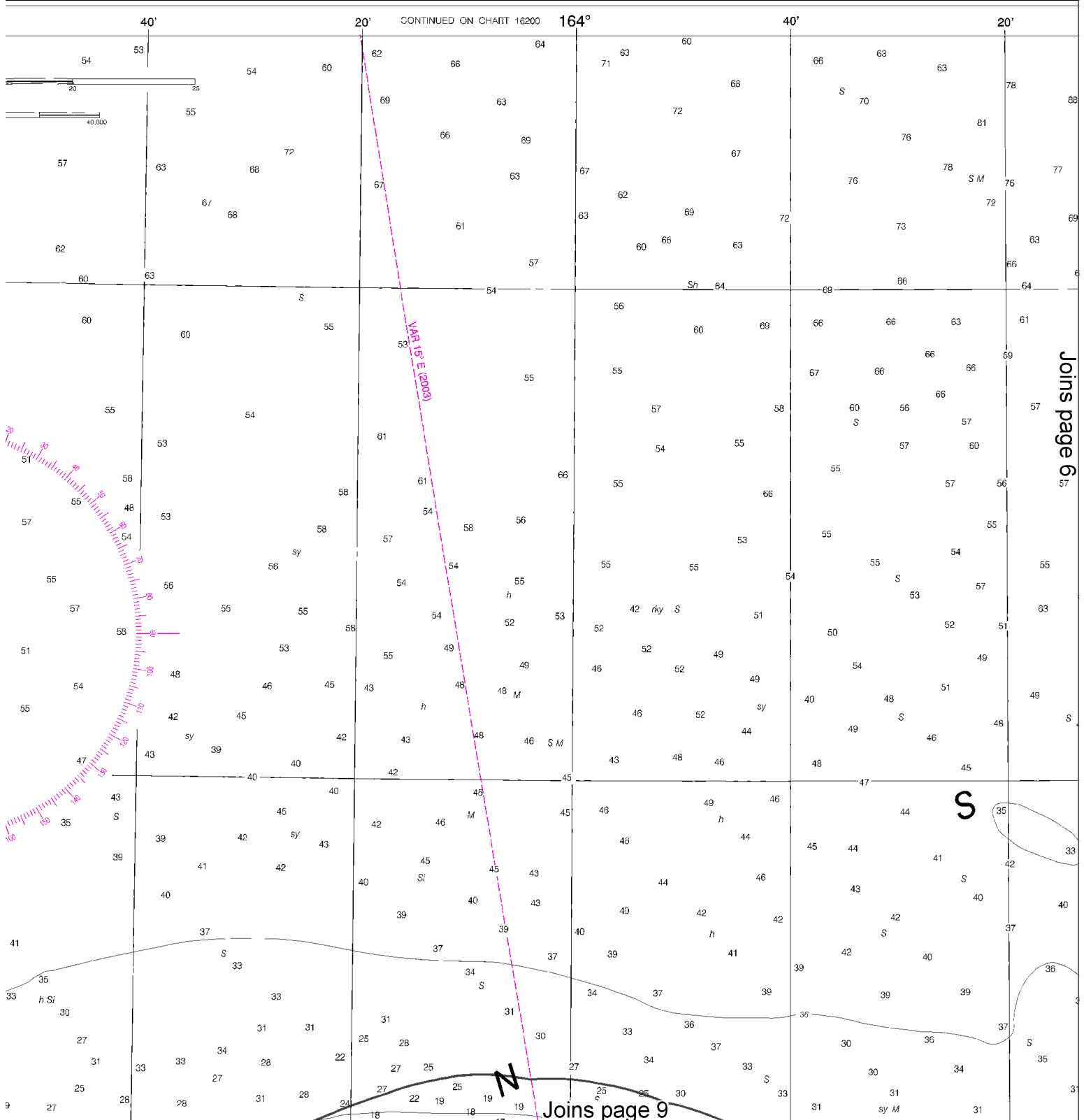
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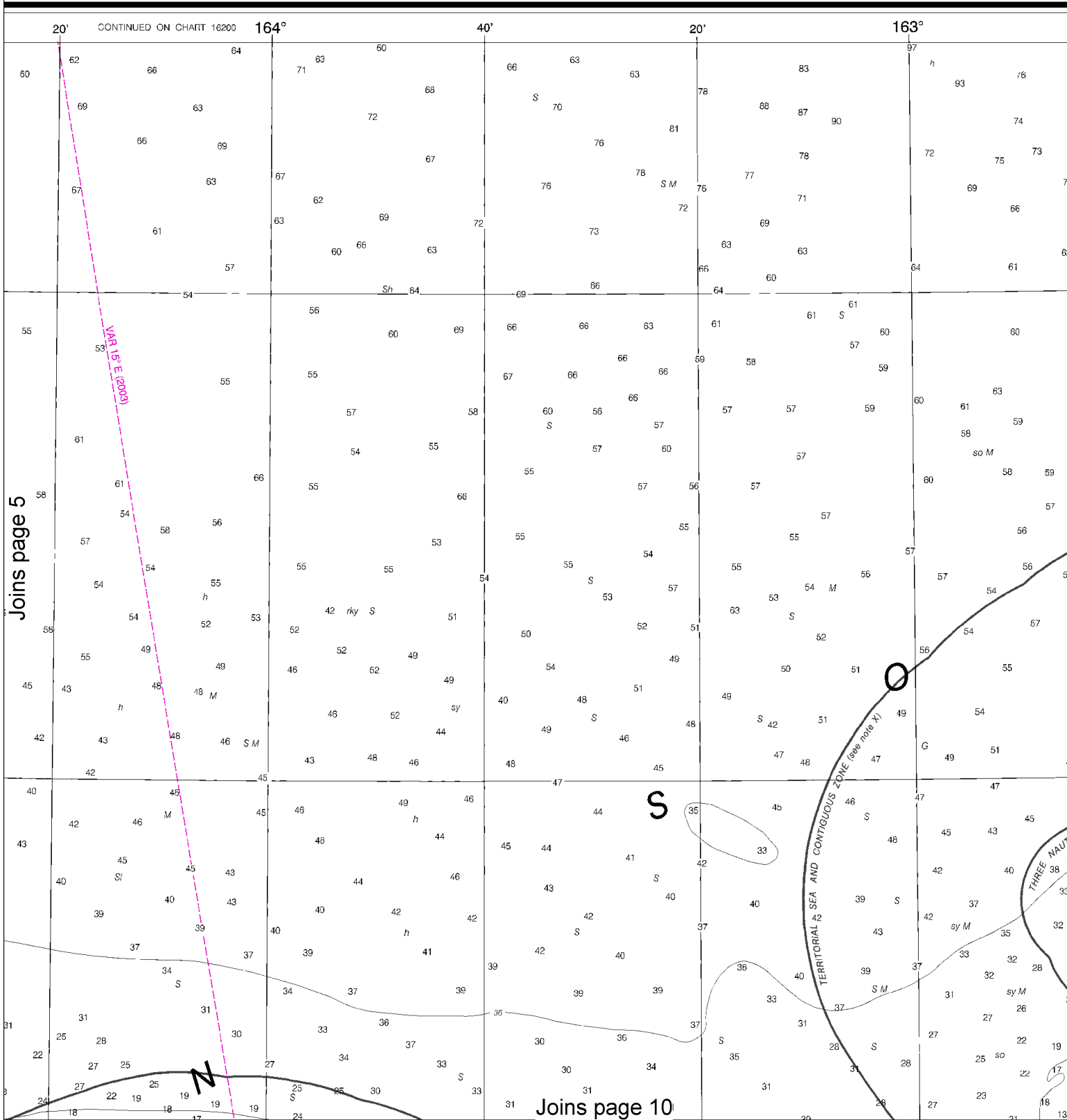
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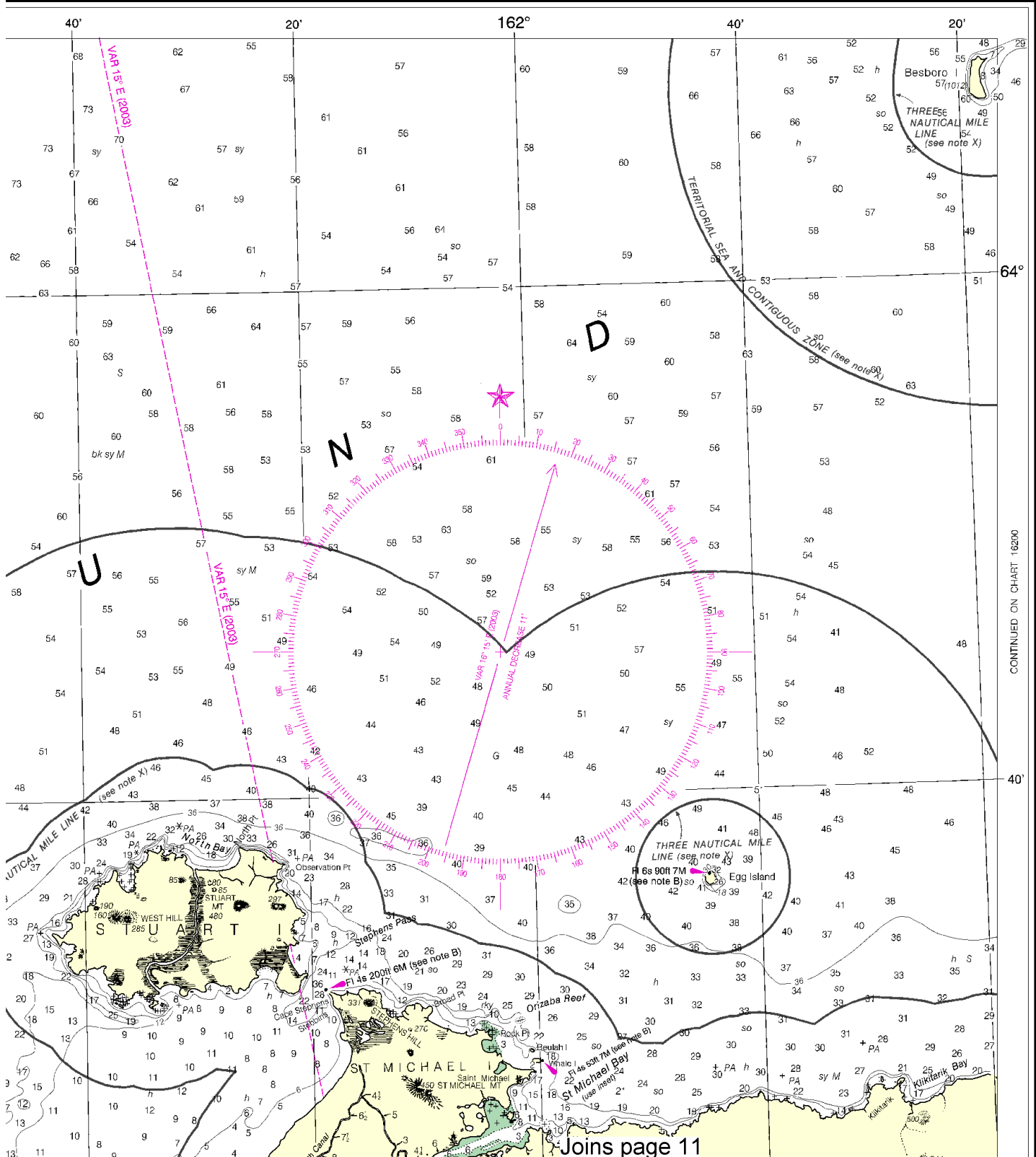
Formerly C&GS 9370, 1st Ed., May 1899 Kapp 2454



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:400000. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



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16240



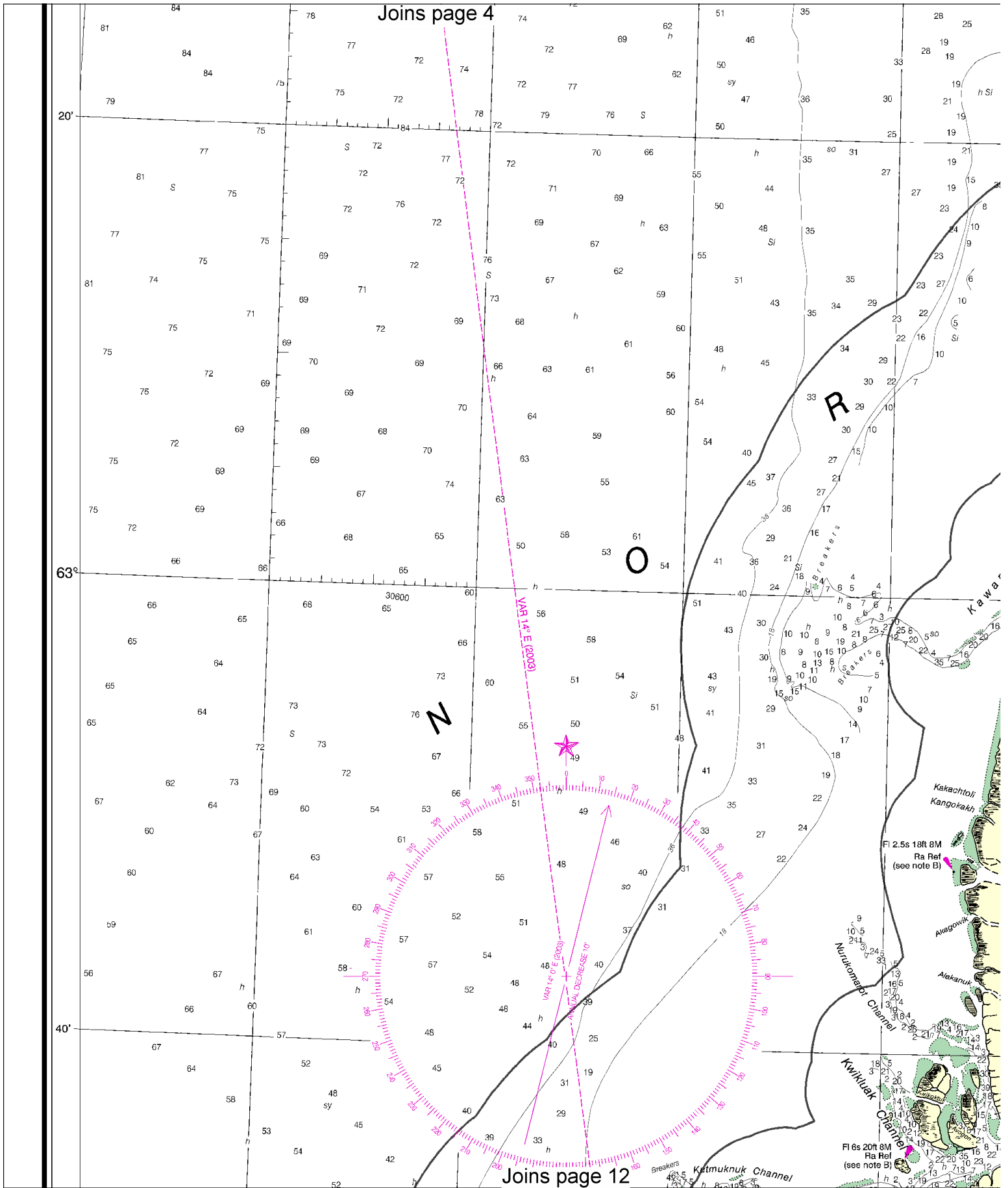
This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.

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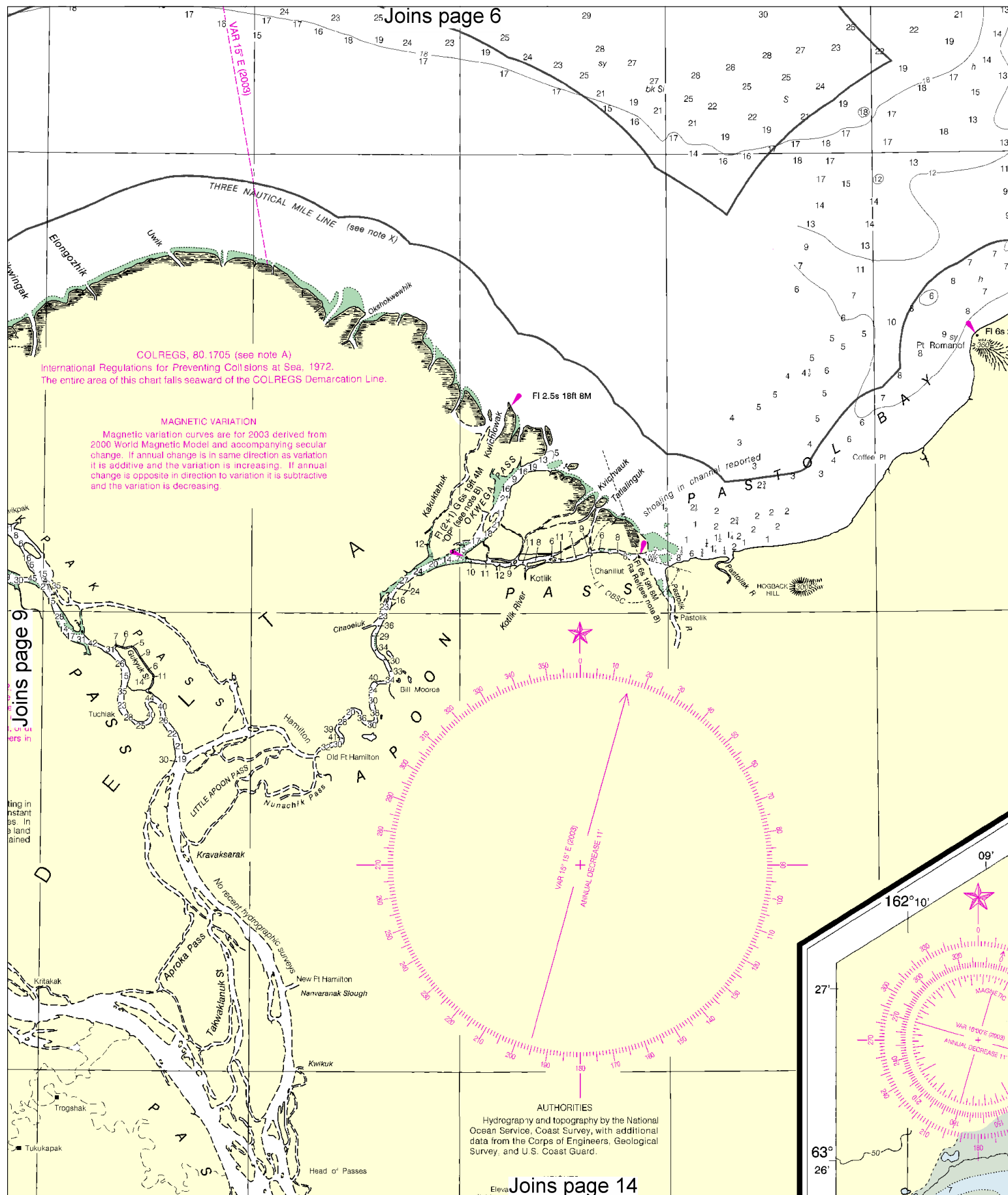
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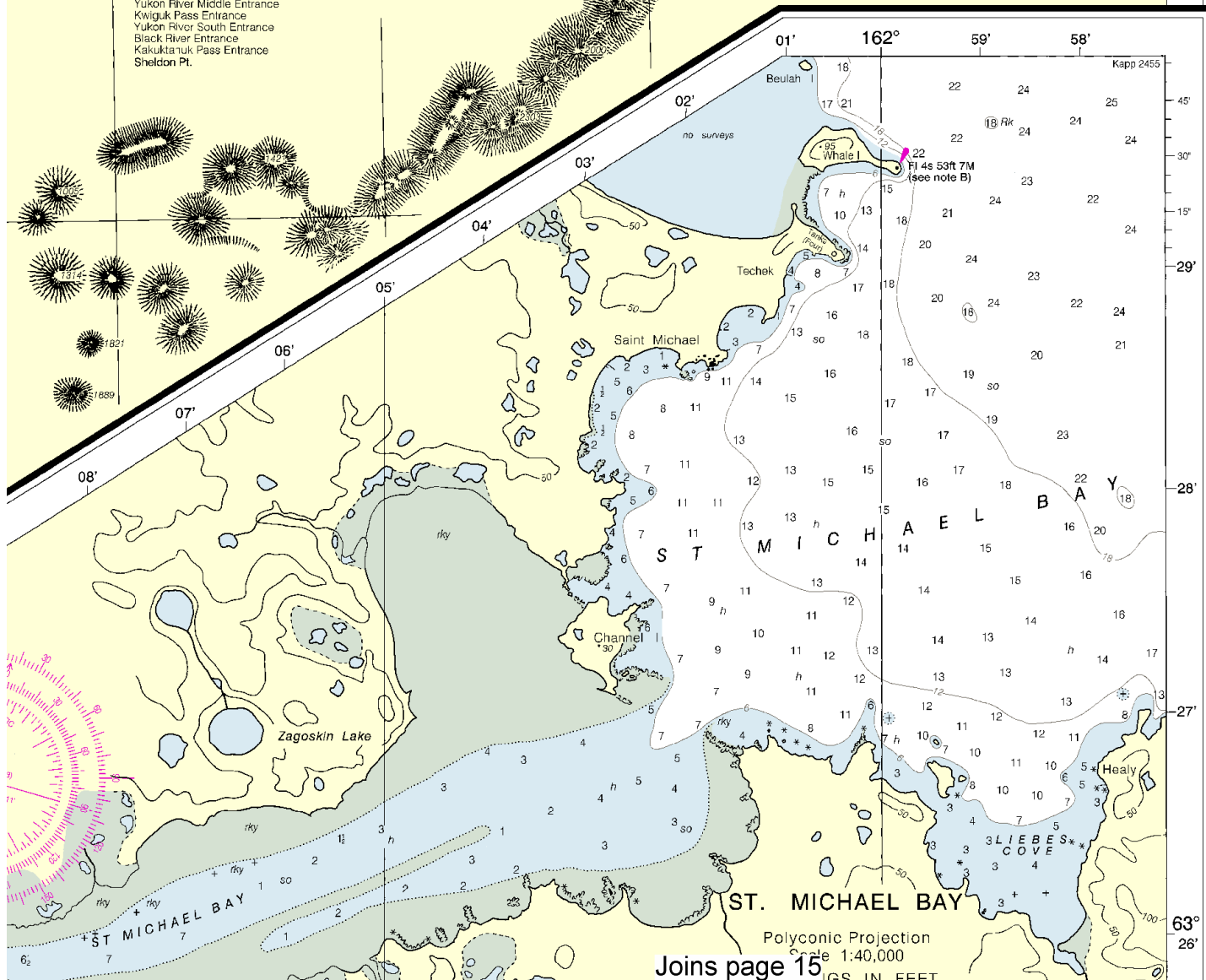
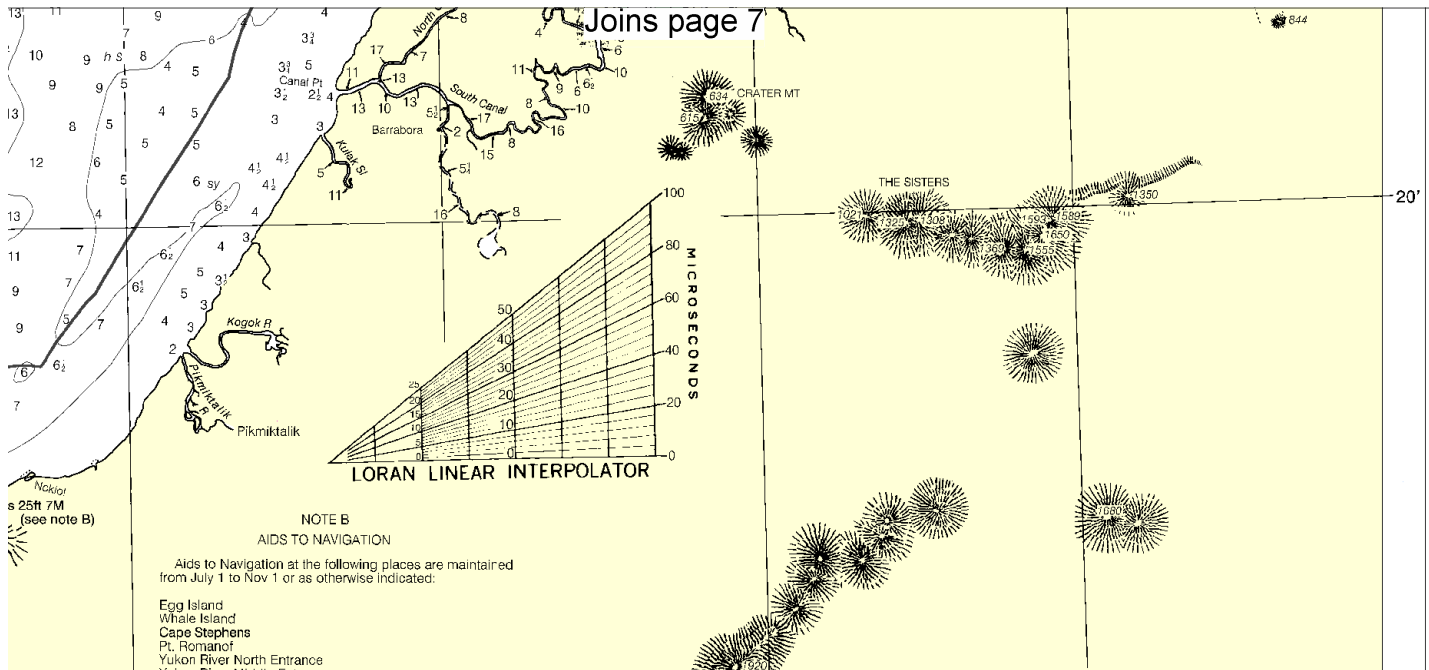
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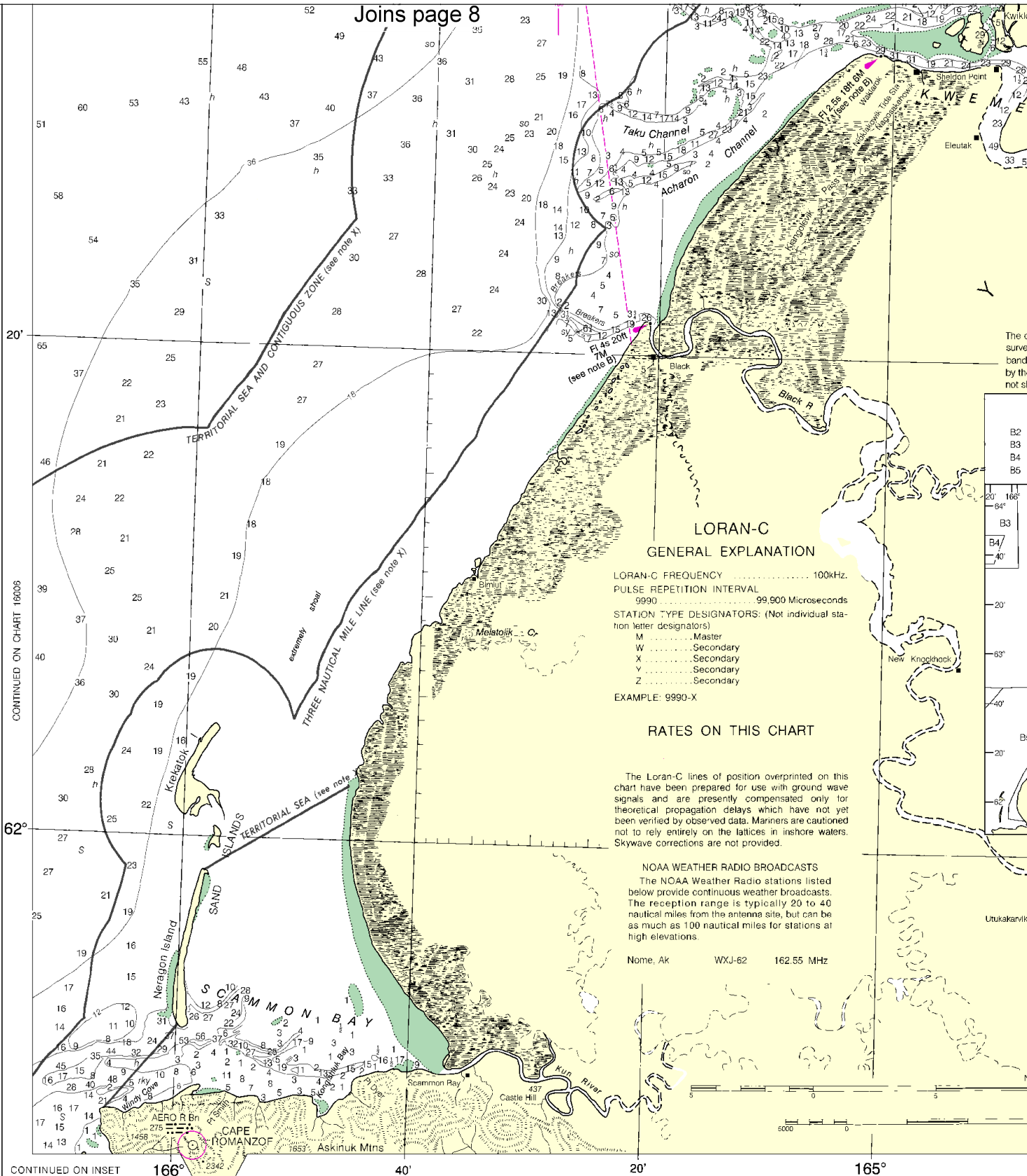
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10th Ed., Nov./03 ■ Corrected through NM Nov. 29/03
 Corrected through LNM Nov. 11/03

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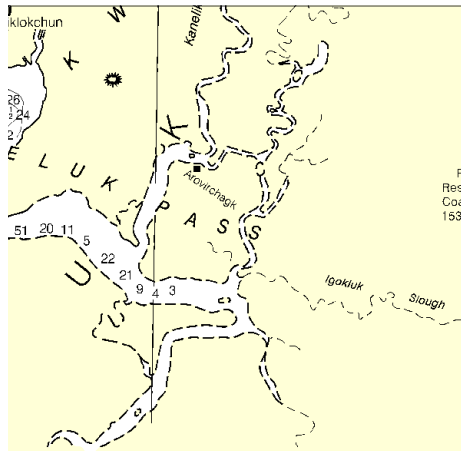
LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION

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SOUNDINGS IN FEET



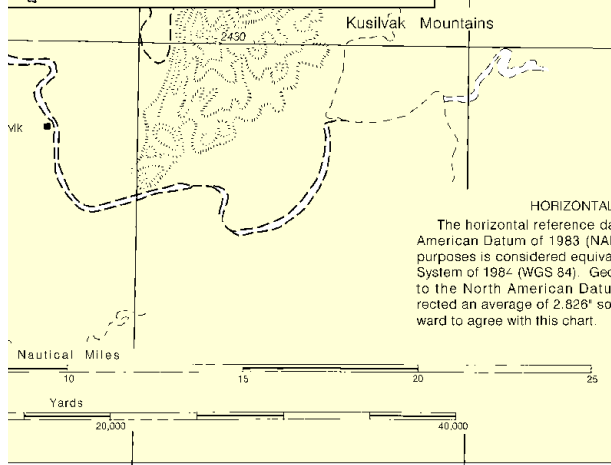
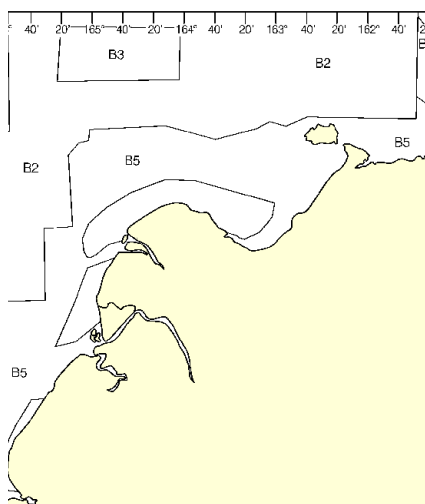


SOURCE DIAGRAM

outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been conducted in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE

2	1970 - 1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
3	1940 - 1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
4	1900 - 1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
5	1834 - 1899	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 2.826" southward and 8.646" westward to agree with this chart.

Joins page 9

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POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

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AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

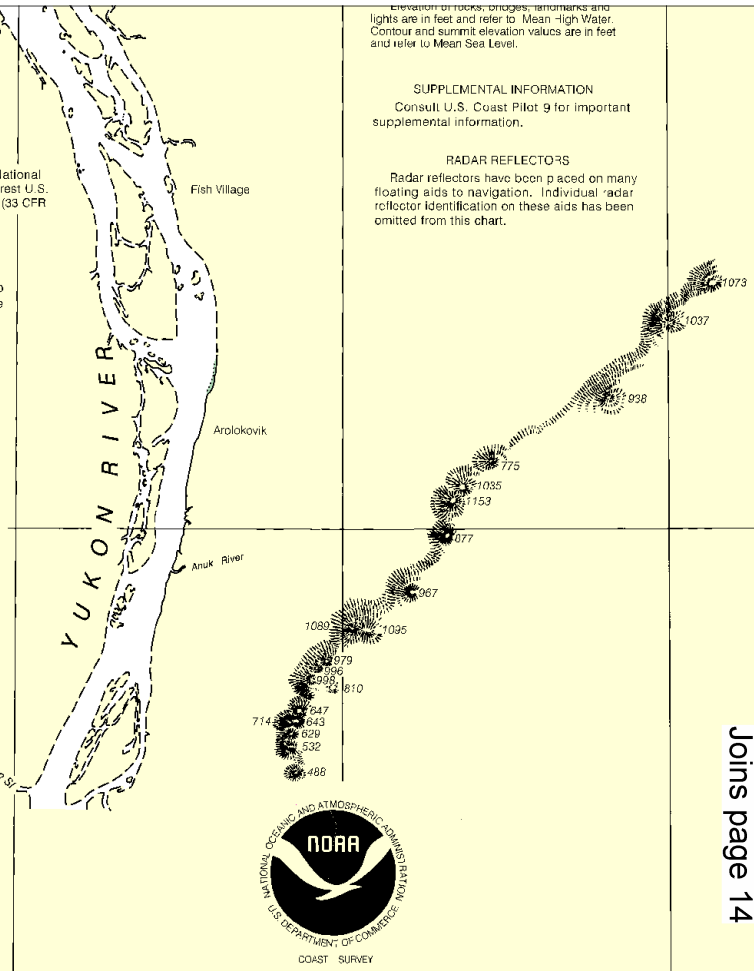
Station positions are shown thus:

○ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

UNGLUNGWAK HILL 377

389

Ingrichuak Hill 605



UNITED STATES

ALASKA - WEST COAST

CAPE ROMANZOF TO ST. MICHAEL

Polyconic Projection
Scale 1:300,000
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

TIDAL INFORMATION

Name	Loc/Long	Height relative to datum of soundings (M/LLW)			
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Cape Romanzof	61°49'N/166°05'W	6.8	5.9	0.7	-3.0
Kwiklaik Pass	62°37'N/164°51'W	2.3	1.5	0.1	-3.0
Apoon Mouth	63°03'N/163°23'W	4.0	-	-	-3.0
St. Michael	63°29'N/162°02'W	3.9	-	-	-3.0
Kawonax Pass Entrance	63°02'N/164°28'W	2.7	1.7	0.2	-3.0

(1102)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1)

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Joins page 14

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Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

WARNING

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UNGULUNGWAK HILL
377

Ingrichuak Hill
605

Joins page 10

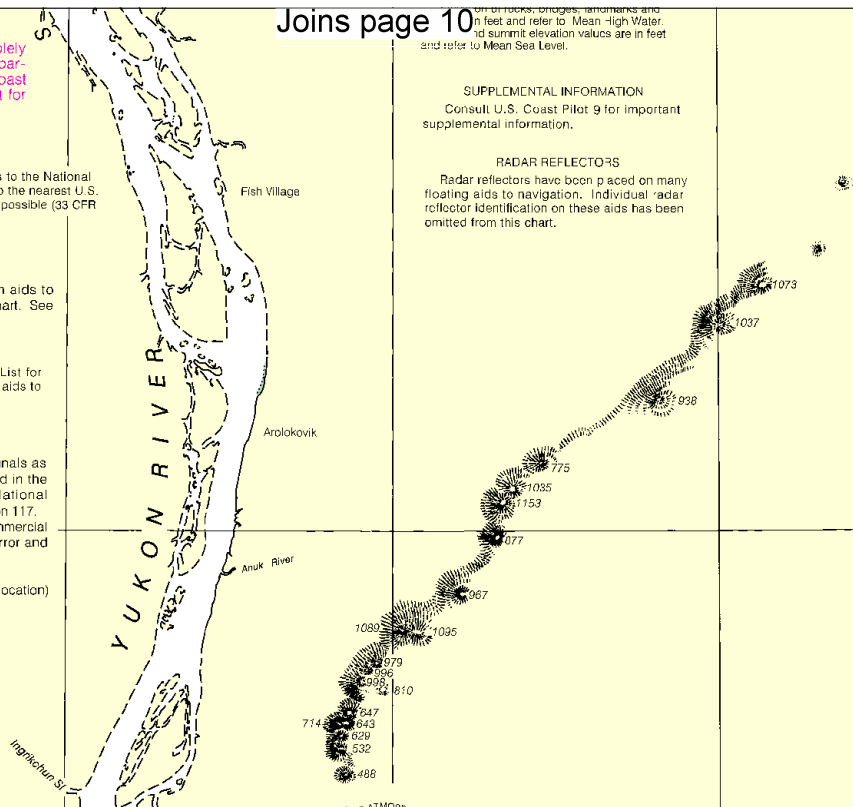
on bridges, landmarks and in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.



UNITED STATES
ALASKA - WEST COAST

CAPE ROMANZOF TO ST. MICHAEL

Polyconic Projection
Scale 1:300,000
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

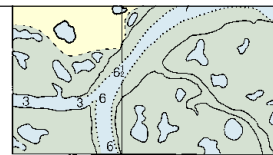
TIDAL INFORMATION

Name	Place (Lat/Long)	Height referred to datum of soundings (M/LLW)			
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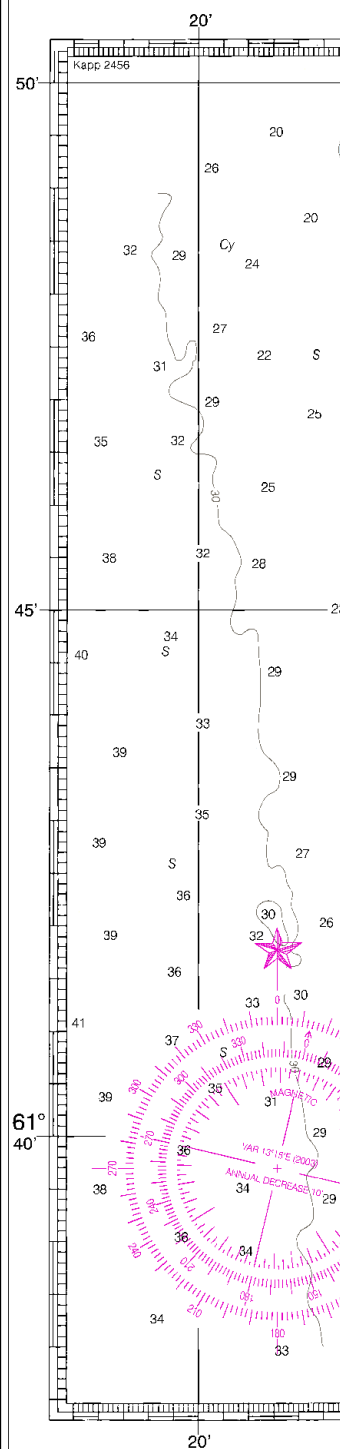
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ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1)

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov



162°10' 09'

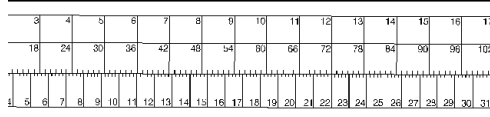
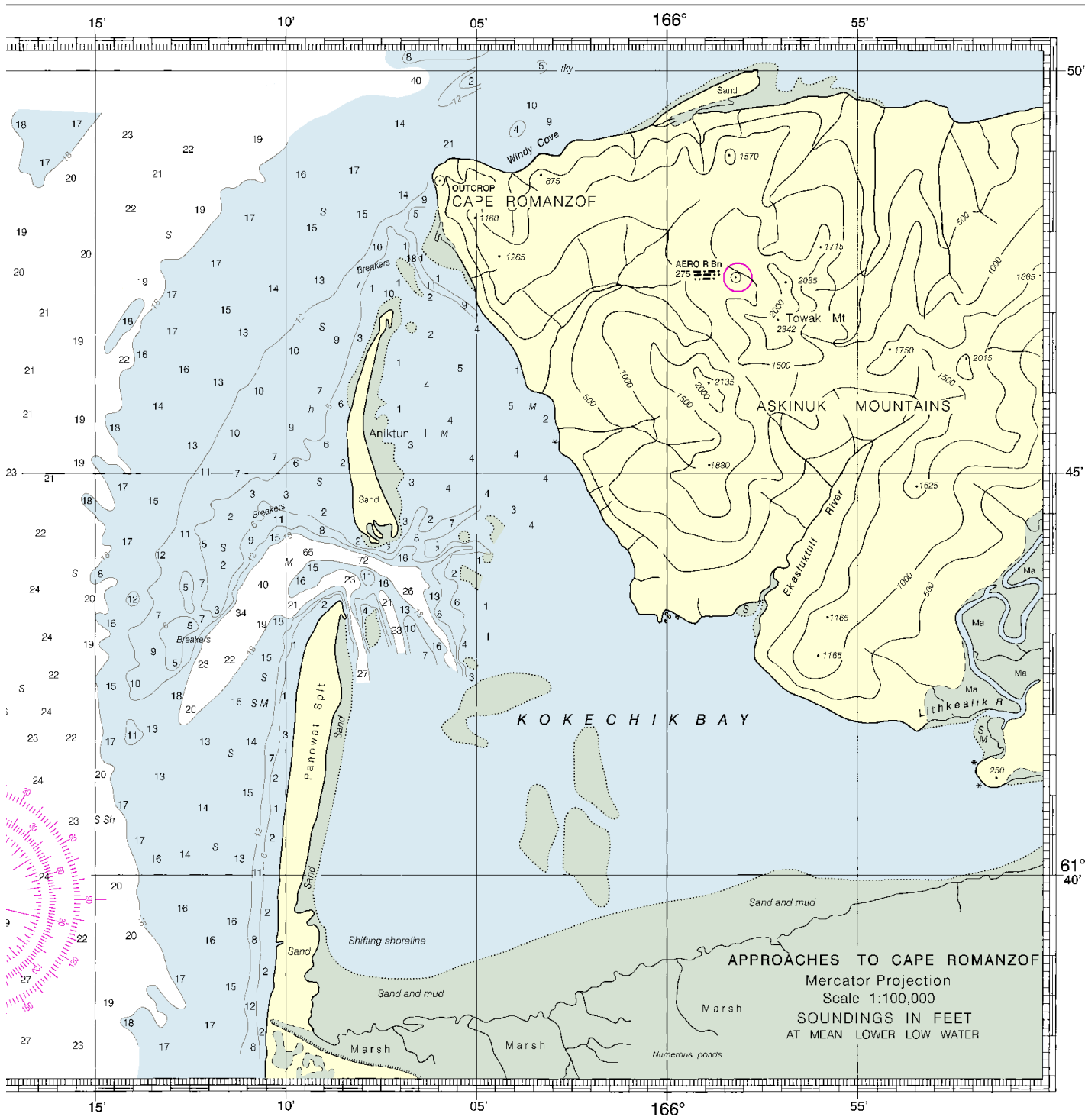
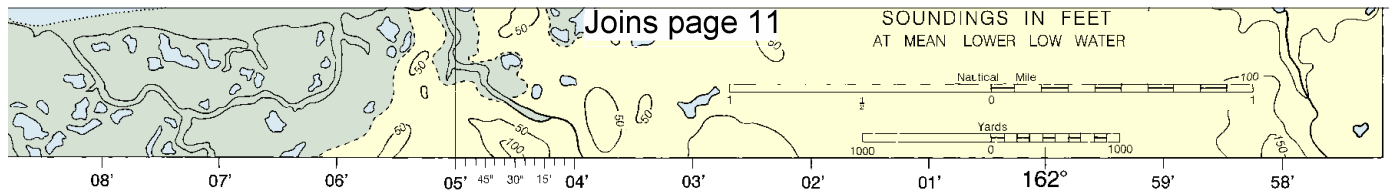


Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2
FEET	6	12
METERS	1	2

14





Cape Romanzof to St. Michael, Alaska
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:300,000

16240
LORAN - C OVERPRINTED

ED. NO. 10
NSN 7642014011266
NIMA REFERENCE NO. 16BC016240

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENC[®]s are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENC[®]s comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENC[®]s and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNC[™]s are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNC[™]s comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNC[™]s and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.